

# THE BIG BLUE UNION.

JOHN P. GAGNE, EDITOR.

MARYSVILLE, KANSAS.

Saturday, August 16, 1862.

## THE NEWS.

We surrender almost our entire news and editorial columns this week to the publication of news and important military matters. Volunteer enlistments are going on rapidly in most of the eastern States. Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are sending in their men by thousands. At Harrisburg in the latter State, on the 9th, it was estimated that there was a sufficient number to fill up the fifteen regiments, which, with the regiments from Philadelphia, will fill up the State quota of Volunteers, and several regiments completely organized started for the seat of war this week.

Two important Orders have been issued by War Department at Washington, one under date of August 8th, authorizing the arrest and imprisonment of persons who may be engaged by act or speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy in any other disloyal practice against the United States. The other, under date of Aug. 11th, authorizing the arrest of persons who attempt to leave their town, county State or United States to avoid the draft.

Independence, Missouri with five companies of the State Guard has surrendered to the rebels who are reported a thousand strong. Missouri is again swarming with rebels. We hope Lane or Jennison will take that field and give them a final, a thorough cleaning out.

## Drafting.

The following from the Mo. Democrat is of special interest at this time:

A law of Congress passed in 1792, entitled "An act to provide for the national defense, establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," and afterward amended and applied to all citizens capable of bearing arms, provides for the method of drafting, and, with slight variations, will be adopted in all the States where the draft now ordered is made.

The militia of the State having been first enrolled, the requisite number of names to fill the quota of the county or township, or ward, are drawn by lot, in the presence of prescribed officials. Tickets for the entire number of militia enrolled are made out. If the quota calls for, say one out of every four, one marked ticket is prepared to every four, and he for whose name the prize happens to be drawn, is notified of the fact, and an opportunity given to prove himself exempt or provide a substitute, failing in which, he is compelled to serve, or submit to severe penalties, which in most of the States, includes imprisonment. The physical disqualifications are: Wounds in the head impairing the mental faculties or affecting seriously the physical system; defective hearing, speech or vision; active disease of the large joints; pulmonary disease or disease of the heart; hernia, irreducible; fistula in ano; hemorrhoids; painful varicose veins; loss of a limb, of the thumb, and fore finger of the right hand, or two fingers on either hand; loss of the great toe, or any chronic disease or defect which renders a man unfit for service. There are special exemptions, as in the case of telegraph operators, and such as are exempted by the law to which we have referred.

A drafted soldier enjoys none of the bonuses provided for the volunteer—those, therefore, who desire to enjoy the more liberal terms offered to the volunteer, must make up their minds at once, and enlist, or they may find themselves subject to the draft, which is to be general in all the States.

Col. Forney says, in a late editorial in his paper: Not yet have we got this tremendous idea of war stamped upon us. \* \* \* We cannot beat war, and such a war, and preserve the conditions of peace. Let there be direct war taxes and conscriptions. Let there be the plainest administrative promulgation of the nation's laws. Every resource must be made to contribute. If we can strike the enemy a center blow, let us do it.

Dispatches up to the 5th inst., say that Indiana's quota of volunteers under the last call for three years is entirely full and a surplus of three or four regiments. Recruiting is more brisk than at any time since the war commenced. Fourteen or fifteen regiments will leave for the field as soon as arms can be procured.

Unprincipled men have knives and dir-

## A DRAFT OF THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN ORDERED.

The Official Order: Direction How it shall be Done.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

Ordered, First—That a draft of 300,000 militia be immediately called into the service of the United States to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second—That if any State shall not by the 15th of August furnish its quota of the additional 300,000 volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency will also be made by a special draft from its militia. The Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third—Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions.

By the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Sec'y of War.

Gov. Robinson on Military Appointments.

The following circular has been addressed to the Colonels of the various regiments:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
Topeka, Kansas,  
Aug. 8th, 1862.

Colonel.

SIR: The War Department having authorized the recruiting of new regiments in Kansas, and the President having authorized that a draft will be made for an additional 800,000 men, a large number of officers will be needed for their organization. It being made my duty by the laws of Congress, and orders from the War Department to appoint and commission all officers in service from this State, I am desirous of procuring the best qualified and most efficient men that can be found. Especially is it important to have some men of experience in command of the new regiments.

You will, therefore, confer a favor by forwarding to this office, without delay, the names of the men in your regiment who are the best qualified for officers, stating the office each is suited to fill. It is to be hoped that the names will be selected without reference to personal, political or partisan favoritism, but solely with reference to merit and qualification. In conducting this war the best officers are none too good, and it is to be hoped none others will be recommended.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
C. ROBINSON,  
Governor of Kansas.

Gov. Pierpont of Virginia, in a letter declining to attend the Union mass meeting in New York, says:

The question is: Shall Slavery or Freedom be universal? There is no concealing it. This is the issue. The rebels have presented and forced it upon the nation. We have accepted, and it is to be tried at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of the cannon; and were it not for the traitors in our midst, the verdict for Freedom would be rendered in three months. Every device that the devil can invent and put into the heads of traitors seems to be brought forward to keep men out of the field, and to paralyze the arms of those already there. The traitors are tolerated in high and low places. It is the grasp of their hand now upon the body politic that partially paralyzes our strength.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—By a prospectus which we have received, we learn that a Military and Scientific Academy is to be opened in Leavenworth, under the management of Col. Ebenezer N. O. Clough, provided it will receive sufficient encouragement from the people of the State. The institution is designed to embrace a thorough course of instruction in all the branches of scientific education, especially in the mathematical course, and to this is to be added a thorough perfection in the Drill, according to the U. S. tactics and army regulations. It is the intention of the proprietor to commence the first term (forty weeks) on the first Monday in September.

The Nashville Union is severe on "radical abolitionists," defining them as follows:

By radical abolitionists we mean wretches who are destroying the system of slavery by sword, and by fire, and devastation. The seeds of hell are more humane and noble. They are hastening the overthrow of slavery by bringing on, not only on the South, but the public, great tribulation. The devils in human shape abound in this city, and call themselves Secessionists, Southern Rights men, Fire Eaters and Confederates.

## THE BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

The following dispatch contains the fullest particulars of any we have yet seen of the battle fought at Culpepper, Aug. 9: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Six miles beyond Culpepper, Va., Aug. 10. A battle was fought yesterday between Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

Gen. Bayard, of McDowell's corps, with his cavalry brigade, had been engaged the day before in the extreme advance near the Rapidan river, skirmishing and maneuvering, killing and taking some prisoners, and ending with a slight loss, and baffling the efforts to surround and cut them off.

He was engaged for some hours before Banks came up, and with four regiments of cavalry, the 1st Pennsylvania, 1st Maine and 1st Rhode Island, delayed and embarrassed the enemy's advance. The rebels under Jackson and Ewell had crossed the Rapidan in force and their advance guard, 15,000 strong, was attacked by Banks yesterday afternoon about six miles south of Culpepper Court-House. The fight was almost wholly with artillery at first but the infantry became engaged about six o'clock, and a determined and most bloody contest ensued.

The right wing under Gen. Williams suffered severely. The rebel position was in the woods, while the troops which attacked him were obliged to cross open ground. It was not until about 6 o'clock that it became evident the rebels were attacking in force. Previous to that there had been a rather desultory cannonade. The rebel force suddenly attacked in overwhelming numbers at all points, nearly all their regiments having full ranks.

At 7 o'clock General Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by McDowell and a part of McDowell's corps. The battle was substantially over, Banks holding the same ground he held at the beginning. After the arrival of General Pope there was an artillery contest, lasting at intervals until twelve o'clock. The night was unusually clear and the moon full.

The rebels planted a battery against McDowell's center, where General Pope and General Banks were, bringing both of them under fire. The Generals and their staffs were so near the rebel lines, that a sudden charge of the rebels was made from the woods a quarter of a mile off, with a view to capture them, but the attempt was repelled by a vigorous fire from McDowell's troops, and the Generals and their staffs left the ground under a cross fire from the rebels and their own troops. The fire of the rebel battery was afterwards silenced.

Gen. Pope, on arriving, sent fresh troops to the front to take the place of Banks' exhausted columns.

The enemy did not renew the attack, except by artillery. General Banks was on the field throughout the action, and constantly under fire. His handling of his troops and personal gallantry are highly praised by his officers. The bravery and good conduct of the troops were conspicuous during a large portion of the fight, but when overpowered by numbers some regiments retreated in disorder.

Colonel Knight, of the 46th Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Selfridge, severely; Major Mathews, arm amputated; Adjutant Boyd, severely—all of the same regiment. Colonel Donnelly, of the 28th New York; Lieutenant Colonel Brown, arm amputated, and Major Clark, killed—all of the 26th. Colonel Chapman, of the 5th Connecticut, wounded and a prisoner. Lieutenant Col. Stone, of the same regiment, killed; Major Clark, of the same regiment, wounded and a prisoner.

Of the 2d Massachusetts, Major Savage is missing, probably killed. He was left on the field in a dying condition. Captain Abbott, killed.

Gen. Banks is rather severely hurt by an accident; a cavalry trooper ran against him, striking him severely in the side. Col. Rugles, chief of staff to Gen. Pope, had his horse shot under him. Lieut. Hopkins, of the 7th Ohio, was wounded. Two of Gen. Pope's body guard were killed. The 2d Massachusetts was in the hottest of the fight and suffered severely. The 5th Connecticut, 27th Indiana and 46th Pennsylvania were badly cut up.

Lieutenant Ramsey, of General Bank's staff had his horse shot under him.

The rebel General, Winder, was wounded.

The losses are heavy on both sides—not less than 2,000 or 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing, on each side.

Some prisoners are taken by both. Jackson and Ewell were both present in the battle.

Reinforcements, under General A. P. Hill, to the amount of 18,000, reached the rebels last night at about the same time that ours arrived. Skirmishing in front is going on this morning, but the troops on both sides are so much exhausted by fatigue, and the intense heat, that no serious encounter is expected to-day. No details have been officially received.

It is represented that Generals Prince, Augur and Geary were wounded.

If we desire to perfect and perpetuate the work which our armies have begun, the Government must see to it that the rights of free speech and free press are henceforth firmly maintained in the South.

## RAILROAD MEETING.

The citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties met at the American at two o'clock P. M., whereupon Dr. Blackburn was called to the chair and C. J. Lee acted as secretary. On motion, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions; appointed Messrs. Vail, Brumbaugh and Magill; committee's report received, and by motion the committee were discharged.

Mr. Brumbaugh addressed the convention upon the subject of the branch of the Pacific Railroad through Northern Kansas.

Mr. Vail addressed the convention upon the subject of the P. R. R. and infused into his audience much of his enthusiasm upon the question.

J. S. Magill addressed the convention.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three consisting of Messrs. Baker, Weisbach, Newell, as a committee to secure gentlemen to attend the convention at Troy on the 20th inst. Committee reported Messrs. Vail, Blackburn and Brumbaugh as delegates. Mr. Magill moved that if any of the delegates are prevented from any cause from being at Troy the delegates present shall have the power of casting the votes of the absentees—carried. On motion, the proceedings of the convention be published in the county papers. On motion, adjourned.

W. S. BLACKBURN, Clin.

C. J. LEE, Sec'y.

Marysville, August 9, 1862.

District Judge.

At the coming election in November a Judge is to be elected for the Second Judicial District, comprising the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington. The office is one of great honor, importance and responsibility, and it is incumbent upon the electors of this Judicial District to see that an able, honest and impartial, and at the same time a truly loyal person, is selected to fill the position. Such a man is the present worthy incumbent, Judge Albert H. Horton. He has been tried and found capable. Since the resignation of Judge A. L. Lee, he has discharged the duties of the office with satisfaction both to the bar of the District and the people of the several counties. He is a New Yorker by birth, has been a citizen of our State since 1858, is a graduate of one of the best Universities in the country, a fine lawyer, and intensely Union in all his sentiments and associations.

At present, we hear of no opposition to him, and trust his nomination will be made unanimous whenever the District Convention is held.—Doniphan Co. Patriot.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER LIST.—Mr. Geo. B. Smith, late of the Chicago Tribune, proposes to publish in a few days a complete Army List of the Northwestern States, showing the names, ranks, locations and services of every corps belonging to the States of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska, being a complete register of volunteers, with the officers and staff of every military division. As a matter of mere record every one would desire a copy.—The work has official sanction, and therefore may be reckoned entirely authentic.

The Conservative says: The records in the office of our Adjutant General show that Kansas has furnished 8,300 men—or one-half of what was her voting population two years ago. And recruiting is still going on. Kansas is inexhaustible of men as the necromancer's flannel bag is of eggs. Before it comes to drafting all the men on whom its duties would devolve will be in the service. Setch is the last and noblest born of the Union.

THE RATIO OF BIRTHS IN WAR.—It has often been asserted that the proportion of males to females born in time of war is greater than during "the piping times of peace." This appears to be confirmed by the statistics of Providence, Rhode Island, in 1881, the number of masculines born having been 936 against 789 females—a difference of fully 18 per cent. This will afford the good people of that plucky State some compensation for the waste of manhood during the year.

The Louisville Journal, a paper which would be likely to know, says there have been many instances in which a rebel guerrilla has aided in the murder of loyal troops stationed for the protection of his own property.

Capt. Bowen has received orders from Gen. Blunt saying that the horses for the company will be furnished immediately. This is good news to the boys.

We had this week the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Samuel Lappin of Nemaha, and W. W. Guthrie, of Brown counties.

TAKING THE MARK.—The Secession sympathizer and malignant organ which found its way into our streets yesterday is overflowing with indignation at a short article in our last week's issue correcting some of its misstatements in a former number. It commences its blackguardism by maligning the Proprietor and Editor of this paper. It then, after many quibbles, much shuffling and evasion, toes the mark or comes up to the subject matter of dispute, by saying that Congress from the 4th of July 1861 up to the 17th of the same month, 1862, was one continuous session, and therefore was an extra session! Enough! We presume the poor fellow is honest! But hear the pimp proceed: "We also persist in saying that when Mr. Lincoln took his seat" (he has found out that the President is inaugurated on the 4th of March) "seven States had attempted to set up a government by bombarding and taking Fort Sumpter." Now since he's got his hand in at furnishing dates we wish he would state the day Fort Sumter was bombarded; that may afford a little light to his obtuse skull. When was it, Mack?

As to the epithets, "hypocritical," "cat-fish," etc., which you apply to the Proprietor of this paper, we think it looks well for you—you whose whole Kansas record has been that of a toadying, sneaking border ruffian slavery apologist; you, while pretending to be a man, never uttered a word in behalf of the people—when overrun by hordes of your "kith and kin"—but upon whom you were living—worthy of a man; you, whose hypocritical and tyrannical dealings have already become a by-word; you, whose body, soul (?) and breeches belong to Secession, but who have not the courage to say so openly; you, who are continually prating about the "kinky-headed and stinking nigger," while your own "yaller" pig-tails hang from your empty pate and straggle on your shame-hardened cheek, and whose treason-stench pollutes the free air; you, who said that you was one that was ready to go to Washington and use your musket to prevent the carrying out of the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; you, who less than one year ago, published and termed the Slaveholders' Rebellion, "Lincoln's unnatural, fratricidal and unconstitutional war;" you, who blow hot when you are obliged to, and turn to cold under like circumstances, trickster, defamer—denouncing the Congress and country the President of which you pretend to support. You talk about hypocrisy! Is there an reason to such? You slimy and slippery poltroon in the past, you sneaky and ingrained traitor now, you have always been such and you will never be anything else. No wonder you are afraid of Jim Lane.

"Hired," "green mountain" Editor are terms that do not frighten us. We would prefer to work for nothing, yea, throw our life away, in the cause in which we are engaged, rather than for the most ample remuneration, by the slightest word, endeavor to bolster up the damnable schemes of the Country's traitors—the work which the paper we have referred to is trying to do.

We claim the privilege of correcting the public statements of a person—especially those of an opponent—whenever and however we please, the bullying and threats of low-lived miscreants to the contrary notwithstanding. And in conclusion, not as an apology, we would say that we have used language that we would not use towards any decent poltroon, pup or hound, but a sneaking traitor is accustomed to such usage, and anything else would not reach him; we have therefore addressed ourselves to the subject in hand, and if the shoe fits we hope it will be worn.

The Conservative says: A rebel was shot dead at Breckinridge, Mo., on the Hannibal road, on Wednesday. The soldiers stationed there saw what they supposed to be a woman engaged in spiking their cannon. They shot and immediately killed the person. It was then found that it was a man in woman's clothes. That was an expensive job for Mr. Butterbutt.

Gen. Blunt, accompanied by Maj. Van Antwerp, Capt. Moonlight and Lieut. Loring and Hill, left the Department to take command of the Indian Expedition on the 8th inst. Capt. Graham, of the Eight Kansas, is left in charge of the Department.

Gen. Pope says he means to make his headquarters in the saddle. Officers usually have their hind-quarters there.—Chief.